

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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~~NO. 31.~~

Henry Clay.

and challenge admiration. Although

in the Senate of the United States, of his mind wholly unimpaired, redness, aptness, and eloquence efficient. The spectacle is more to be noted from the point of view than one of the constant intellectual activity of a long and useful life, is rather to preserve and strengthen an intellect than to impair and impoverish. In such an illustration, a noble incentive to every patriotic Mr. Clay has reached a person when most such deem it expedient to return to the private and the ease so congenial that he was called upon by the feeling of Kentucky to appear and in the Senate of the United States; he

the effort to adju

that exist between the North and the South, and thus to strengthen the bonds of union and give force to the perpetuity of it. Whatever the result, he desires to receive the applause of the people of his countrymen. The nation is his sole object. He has no aim but to gratify the people, his fellow-citizens, the honor and glory of the Republic. His life has been one of self-sacrifice and undoubtedness. Even the highest office in the country could not add in the least degree to his reputation. His popularity never greater than now, and it is confined to no section.

of enthusiastic a

one year ago, remarks the New
St. Louis sustained one of
terrible conflagrations that ever
an American city. By a fire
more than four hundred houses
and five millions of property were
lost swept from existence. The
fire rose upon a broad black cloud
of brooding peace for dismay
and it was one of those calamities that
over the very vitality of the subject,
its doom forever. A twelve
passed, and the city, Phoenix

ve sprung up li
banded fire

of the Liberia Packet.—The Liberator, Home, master, arrived at this Sunday, from Liberia, whence she left on the 24th of April. We were greeted upon by a colored man, one of the passengers from Liberia, whose passport was "Hon. D. J. Ray, Speaker of Representatives of Liberia."

colony to be pro-

...petations of the most sanguine,
to all who use ordinary prudence
in partaking too freely at first of
fruits. He is engaged largely
in pursuits, and has merely visited
States in the prosecution of
...
...et brought 7 cabin and 2 steer-
agers - the latter two boys, na-
merica. The passengers come here
and on visits to their friends
...tion of the colony is gradually
... increasing and with the need

pects before it
of years to have

and republic—great in its influence
regeneration of the African
race.

Regeneration of Elders.—The *Stamp*
and Island Enquirer, publishes a
members of the congregation of
in Suffolk county, whose
years old. It includes the
persons over 100; eighteen
over 80; and forty-five
of age.

Hotting Match.—A match came
Centerville Course, L. I., on Fri-
day, Mr. John Purdy having
to drive a mare one hundred
in ten hours, for \$1,000. The
accomplished in nine hours and
minutes and three quarter mi-
nutes and a quarter within the
time. This is said to be the
fastest feat ever performed in this

folio," a little p

...through her tears. In this
her situation, and the welcome
and, queer, smiling, eyes began
to redden in her hair. April
is in quality, I see warm-brother

THE ADAMS SENTINEL

For the "Lancet Sentinel."

Mr. HARRIS.—In reading the last number of your paper, I noticed a short article in relation to the "Pittsburg Infirmary," or "Deaconess Institution," in which the following statement appears:

"Deaconesses are an order of women who devote their lives to various occupations of charity, and take upon themselves the work of celibacy for this purpose."

As there is an error in the latter part of this statement, and, as it will be injuriously to the welfare of the Institution, I herewith send you a succinct history of the Order of Deaconesses of the parent Institution at Kaiserswerth, and also of the branch lately founded in Pittsburg.

As a large portion of your readers are interested in the Institution, and, as an effort is now about to be made by some of the benevolent ladies in Göttingburg, in its behalf, you will greatly further this philanthropic enterprise by publishing these few lines, in conformity with the brief history of the Institution.

W. W.

**Institution of Protestant Deaconesses,
on Kaiserwerth, situated,
in the Rhine, in Prussia, under
the superintendence of the Provincial Synod of
Rhineland and Westphalia.**

This Institution has been called into existence thirteen years ago, to renew the Apostolical Institution of Deaconesses, or Servants of the Church, of whom St. Paul, in the last chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, names Phoebe, of Cenchrea, to undertake the care of the poor and the sick, with that tenderness, self-denying assistance, and loving kindness, which the Lord has given only to female Christians than to men.

The first centuries of the Church to the present, have employed in this way the many female families and girls of those centuries, who, during the works of charity in christian congregations, this office ceased, as the Church degenerated during the darkness of the middle ages.

In the first period after the blessed Reformation of the Church, the Protestant Prince of Sedan, in the Netherlands, who embraced the Reformation, with the large majority of his subjects, in the year 1569, renewed this office, establishing for nursing the sick, the poor and the aged, sixty *Dames de Charité*, as he called them, but quite in the evangelical spirit of the apostolical institution, without vows, without any constraint of the rules of monasteries—in the strength of faith, working by love.

The first General Synod of the Reformed Church of the Lower Rhine and the Netherlands, in the year 1588, at Wesel, and the Classical Synod of West, in 1589, resolved that the office of Deaconesses of the Apostolical Church should be again introduced into the Church, and actually renewed it.

The wars, which soon after devastated Germany and the Netherlands, hindered the consolidation and extension of this excellent Institution.

Vincent of Paul founded, many years afterwards, in the year 1633, in the Roman Catholic Church, the *Sisters of Charity*, who have extended themselves into many countries; even to America, and have done much good to the sick and to the poor.

But as the Protestant Church, of all denominations, cannot approve the vows, nor other rules and practices of these Sisters, nor their doctrine of meritorious works of charity, Pastor Fliedner, minister of the evangelical congregation at Kaiserswerth on the Rhine, in Prussia, renewed in the year 1836 the Deaconesses of old, according to the rules of the Apostolical Church.

The principle, he laid down, was, that christian women, unmarried and widows, who would become Deaconesses, must be willing to be servants of Christ alone, devote their time and faculties entirely and exclusively to him, and not to look forward for pecuniary emoluments or honors of the world, nor yet to merit salvation by their works, but to do the work of charity or self-denial out of gratitude to him who had redeemed their souls, and merited their salvation. Moreover evangelical liberty has been most distinctly secured to them. After their probationary period they engaged themselves to serve at least five years. But even during this time they are allowed leave, if near their parents or family duty should make them wish for a change of station.

The candidates must not be under eighteen years of age, nor over forty, and serve from six months to two years on probation at the establishment at Kaiserswerth, which contains, besides other institutions, an Infirmary of 100 to 120 beds. A very moderate annual sum is paid by the Institution or congregation, or family, which they serve to the Mother-house at Kaiserswerth, which defrays their personal wants, enables them to keep themselves decent and respectable, and entirely provides for those, whose health has suffered in consequence of their hard service, or who have become advanced years.

Many young christian women follow the call of Pastor Fliedner, moved by the love of the Lord. A great union was soon afterwards formed by christian friends of the two Prussian Provinces of Rhineland and Westphalia, under the superintendence of the Protestant Provincial Synods, a patronized by the King of Prussia, for the purpose of taking care of the poor and sick of these territories. Many ladies, who could not devote themselves personally to this office, formed *Liberty Societies*.

The success, which the establishment at Kaiserswerth has met with, has been great. For, according to the *Statistical Report*, of 1849, above 115 Deaconesses are now at work in different parts of Germany and England. Sixty-six are occupied in twenty-five hospitals and orphan-houses at Berlin, Breslau, Frankfurt, Worms, Bayreuth, Elberfeld, London, &c. Several others in large congregations, which have hospitals, so about as mothers of the poor and sick, supporting and nursing them in their dwellings, and reporting their wants to their pastors and overseers.

The Hospital of Kaiserswerth has received in these thirteen years, about 3,500 patients of all diseases, of both sexes, and of all ages, and has cured a great many of the gratuitously.

Some Deaconesses have also been employed at Kaiserswerth for hospitals in Switzerland, France and Holland, and the care from many parts of the continent for Deaconesses from Kaiserswerth are as numerous as the demand.

better take place in all departments, and the satisfaction, the gratitude, and the blessings of the patients follow these self-devoted nurses every where.

On the 6th of July, a. d., the Rev. Mr. Fliedner brought over from the Parent Institution, four of these Deaconesses to the United States, to take charge of an Infirmary, established in Pittsburg, Pa., by the Rev. Wm. Passavant. It is proposed in this Institution, likewise to qualify other christian females as Deaconesses to nurse the sick and poor in other American hospitals, congregations and families. In this way, we trust, the new Infirmary at Pittsburg will become, under God's blessing, a centre of light, love and mercy.

To the christian reader, it will be interesting to hear, that the provision for the care of the sick and poor is not the only blessing which the Parent establishment diffuses over many lands. It contains, also, three Branch Institutions, for other purposes.

First, a Seminary, to train young females for christian, day, and industrial schools. This has already educated more than 370 of such teachers, for different parts of Europe, by the instrumentalty of whom, not thousands of poor children have been rescued from ignorance and misery, and led to their Heavenly friend.

Secondly, there is an Orphan Asylum connected with the mother-house, where twenty-five to thirty orphans of clergymen, missionaries, schoolmasters, &c., are educated by the Sisters, in a christian manner, as nurses, school mistresses, &c.

A third Branch Institution is designed to educate deaconesses for the nursing and moral improvement of female prisoners. This branch is therefore connected with an Asylum for reformed female prisoners, which Pastor Fliedner founded sixteen years ago, and which has received since then more than one hundred and eighty poor, deeply fallen individuals, many of whom have been enabled, by christian instruction, to become good servants and respectable members of society.

Who, after considering these facts, can yet doubt that this highly interesting establishment, this Bethesda for bodies and souls, which supplies with the water of life the four fountains of human infirmity and misery, the field of the sick, of the poor, of the abandoned children, and of the guilty, should not have refreshed, and brought from death to life many perishing souls? Who would not hope that it may be destined to become the beginning of a new era in the development of Evangelical faith and of Protestant charity? That it will in particular open a new field of useful and blessed occupation to christian females?

The annual reports of this establishment relate a great number of most interesting cases, where the Sisters have been the powerful instruments of seeking that which was lost, of bringing again that which was driven away, of binding up that which was broken, and of strengthening that which was sick. It is with great reluctance that we abstain from four of fatiguing the reader, to relate some of these particular facts.

The large establishment at Kaiserswerth is supported wholly by voluntary contributions, and as it has every day to provide for two hundred and fifty persons, it has a constant struggle with pecuniary difficulties in performing its holy work. But by a particular blessing of the Lord it has succeeded hitherto, to go forward in laboring for the great cause of christian philanthropy. Under these circumstances, and as the journey of Rev. Mr. Fliedner to the United States, which he makes at the expense of the Parent Institution, has materially increased its liabilities, we earnestly hope that he may meet with much sympathy and liberality from a philanthropic American public. It is hoped, likewise, that this useful Institution, which has just been transplanted from the Old World to the New, under the smile of Providence, will soon establish branches in our principal sea-ports and cities, and thus become an unspeakable blessing to the sick, the poor and the stranger, over a widely extended land.

PITTSBURG, July 20, 1849.

A Model Message.

To functionaries of high and low degree who have to address official Messages to legislative bodies, we commend the following by E. D. Payne, Mayor of the little City of Westminster, Md. It is addressed to the City Council, and is a model for terseness and brevity, and will be sure to be read.

"In compliance with a request made by me by you at your last meeting, that should present to you for your consideration my views of municipal affairs, I believe respectfully to propose that the limit of the corporation be defined by its bounds; the property assessed and taxes levied on the hundred dollars; the streets, lanes, and alleys in the densely populated portion of the city paved and kept in order. That all irresponsible and disorderly persons be prohibited from appearing at late hours in the city. To tax lecturers and exhibitors whose object is not the advancement of science or morals. To tax dogs and ten-penny alleys, and fine all persons found fighting, cocks-fighting, horse-racing, firing guns, or any explosive compositions, as well as the burning of any combustible materials that might endanger either buildings or persons, and to prohibit the running at large of all domestic animals.

Melancholy Occurrence.—The last steamer from California brings intelligence of an accident which resulted in the death of Mr. John H. Beekman, lately a member in the city of New York, and son of H. Beekman, Esq., one of its oldest and most respectable citizens. Mr. Beekman had been on a visit to the new town of Butteville, of which he was one of the chief proprietors, and, after an absence of two weeks, was returning to Sacramento city in a whale boat. When near Vernon he changed his position in the boat, and drawing his gun toward him, one of the hammers caught a seat, and striking the cap caused the discharge of a heavy load of shot, which, entering his breast and severing the main arteries, produced immediate death. He expired with a single exclamation of surprise.

Mr. Beekman was, in the enjoyment of perfect health, and anticipating an early return to his family, from whom he had been separated more than a year, and whose call into the deepest affliction by this untimely event. — *New York Times*, (Saturday)

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

SEATTLE, WASH., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1880.

Monday, June 17th, 1880.

527 Hon. HENRY MRS will please accept our thanks for various documents of interest forwarded to us.

528 The name of CORNELIUS LOTT was published as one of the officers at the late Whip meeting. It was incorrect. Mr. HENRY LOTT was the individual.

529 The Patent granted to Mr. Weidman, of this county, was for an improvement in "Fanning Mills," not "Tanning," as published last week.

530 Our neighbor, KELLER KUNZ, has pointedly handed us a bottle of a new article for Writing, which has just made its appearance, and which he has for sale. It is prepared in London, and is called Arnold's Chemical Writing Fluid. We have tried it, and find that it flows freely from the pen; and we have no doubt is an excellent article.

Accident.

On Wednesday evening last, GEORGE WINSON, son of William B. Wilson, of Menallen township, aged about 20 years, whilst watching horses, was kicked upon the forehead, just above the right eye, causing compound fracture and depression of bone. The shattered fragments of bone were removed, but little hopes of his recovery are entertained. This should prove a warning to those having the management of horses, and especially to the young, who are apt to be too careless on such occasions.—Star.

531 We are pleased to learn from his attendant physician, that there are now hopes of his surviving the severe injury.

Distressing Accident.

We regret to learn, that Mr. JACOB GUORR, aged about 30 years, who has been in the employ of Mr. Charles Will, for a number of years, on the Chapel Farm, in Cowanago township, Adams county, was accidentally killed on Thursday morning the 13th inst., at Lilly's Saw Mill. It appears he had been engaged in hauling logs to the mill for sometime previous for the new addition to the Chapel, that is now in progress of erection, and that on this occasion, while in the act of unloading logs the wheel gave way precipitating one of them to the ground, unfortunately falling upon him and mauling his body in a shocking manner. He lived about five minutes afterwards. The deceased was a young man of most exemplary character, and whose loss will much be lamented by all who knew him.—Hancock Spectator.

Congress.

The Compromise bill is still under animated discussion in the Senate. Mr. Benton made a speech against it during the past week, and Mr. Cass in favor. Mr. Dayton also declared himself in favor of the President's plan. Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster and Mr. Fiske, have spoken frequently. On Thursday, Mr. Clay and Mr. Benton had a very unpleasant altercation. The former in the course of his remarks, read a letter from Mr. Reed, of St. Louis, stating that Mr. Benton had expressed himself, last November, in opposition to the admission of California. This roused Mr. Benton's ire, he got into one of his mad paroxysms, and exclaimed—"The letter is an infamous calumny, and I thus brand it—and I brand it and the publisher of it." Mr. Clay replied—"I repel with scorn and contempt the Senator's insinuation against me." Mr. Benton then said—"Oh, you may send it back, but you got it first." Mr. Webster made some remarks upon the breach of decorum, and the unpleasant altercation ended. It is thought there will be a majority of one or two in favor of the Compromise bill, when they come to a vote.

In the House of Representatives, the regular debate on the admission of California has ended, and they are engaged in voting upon the different amendments offered to the bill. Among those who spoke during the last week, was Mr. STEVENS, of Pa. We have not seen his remarks.

The subject of adjournment is not spoken of.

532 A dispatch on Wednesday, from Mr. Greeley to the Tribune, states that Mr. Clay's confidence in the Senate's passage of the Compromise is strengthened by Tuesday's proceedings. He will make no reply to Mr. Benton's personalities.

533 On Friday a motion was made to strike out of the Compromise bill all the provisions relating to Texas. It was rejected—aye 22, vote 27. This is said to have been a two-thirds vote. Mr. Comper, Mr. Cass, and Mr. Webster voted with Mr. Clay in the negative.

Franklin and Marshall College.

A public meeting which was held in Lancaster, Pa., on the 5th inst., a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the College to the amount of \$25,000. On the opening of the books, one gentleman handed the list with a subscription of \$1,000, and several others followed with subscriptions of \$500 each.

Prosecution of the Incubers.

A dispatch to the North American says that the President has directed the District Attorney New Orleans to proceed vigorously against all persons who can be proved to have incited the expedition against Cuba, and especially those who were leaders in the attempt to involve us in hostilities with a friendly government.

534 The Connecticut River Bank was entered on Tuesday night last, by means of false keys and blowing the locks open with gunpowder, and robbed of \$20,000. On the following morning, about 20 miles from the bank, the money was all found in an open sack. The possessor is it had been deposited there, and that the thieves had emptied and abandoned their plunder.

Spontaneous Combustion.

The British ship Ocean Queen, on her way from Liverpool, to Sanz Islets, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. The ship was on fire for several hours, and the crew were rescued.

The Dyer and Color-maker's Companion,
Containing upwards of 200 receipts for
making colors on the most approved principles,
for all the various styles and fabrics
now in existence, together with the Scour-
ing Process, and plain directions for pre-
paring, washing-off and finishing the goods,
also, the

Painter, Gilder, & Varnisher's Companion,
containing rules and regulations in every
thing relating to the arts of Painting, Gild-
ing, Varnishing, and Glass-staining; nu-
merous useful and valuable receipts; tests
for the detection of adulterations in oils, col-
ors, &c.; and a statement of the diseases
and accidents to which Painters, Gilders,
and Varnishers are peculiarly liable, with
the simplest and best methods of preven-
tion and remedy.

These works have been politely placed
upon our table by the publisher, Mr. Henry
C. Baird, of Philadelphia. We consider
them quite valuable works upon the sub-
jects to which they refer, and we call pub-
lic attention to them. They are for sale at
the Bookstore of Mr. KELLEY KURTZ, Cen-
tre Square.

Godey's Lady's Book.
The July number, the first of the new
volume, is on our table. Besides an excel-
lent list of original contributions, it is em-
bellished with forty-three engravings—some
of rare beauty indeed. More than \$25,000
are now invested in plates, for the design-
ing, painting, engraving, paper, and printing
of them; and among which, it is stated, are
some of the most unique Tableaux—Religious
and Historical. After this volume, the Club
terms will be advanced. Those who sub-
scribe now will have the advantage of the
six splendid Nos. of this year, and six for
1851, at the old price. Send on your sub-
scriptions soon. Address, post-paid, L. A.
GODEY, 124 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The new Comet is now faintly visible to
the naked eye in the constellation Ursa Mi-
nor, its northern declination at 72 degrees,
and its right ascension 16 hours 20 minutes.
It is interesting in brightness as it ap-
proaches the earth; and will be distinctly
visible next month.

John C. Kunkel and John Cooper,
have been nominated by the Whigs of Dauphin
as their candidates for the Assembly. Mr.
Kunkel is an able man, and we are
pleased to see him return to a field where
he can exhibit his talents.

The Whig State Convention, to nomi-
nate Canal Commissioner, &c., will assem-
ble in Philadelphia on Wednesday next.

During a heavy thunder storm on
Saturday week, the barn of Mr. Daniel Lan-
dis, two miles east of Lancaster, was struck
by lightning and burnt down, with a quan-
tity of hay and straw.

Three stables and a carpenter shop
were burnt at West Chester on Monday night
week. The fire created such an illumina-
tion, that it was seen to the distance of 20
miles.

Distressing Affliction.
Dr. Duncan, the late representative of
Dauphin county in the Legislature, has lost
his entire family of children, four in num-
ber, by death, in one week! The eldest,
Ellen, in her 7th year, died on the 2d; Je-
banian, in his 4th year, on the 4th; Green-
bury, aged 8 months, on the 6th; and Hen-
ry, in his 6th year, on the 7th. They all
died of scarlet fever.

Mr. Edwin W. Harris, formerly
Editor at Harrisburg, and lately of the Lan-
caster Intelligencer, was licensed to preach
the Gospel, by the German Lutheran Synod
of this State, at its recent session, at Pots-
ville.

R. F. Washington, Esq., late of
Charlestown, Va., was recently elected City
Recorder of Sacramento City, California, an
office worth from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year,
in addition to which he has been appointed
Notary Public, which will yield \$4,000 or
\$5,000 a year.

New Colony in Georgia.—An agent for
a London Emigration Company, has purchas-
ed about one hundred and fifty thousand
acres of land in Irwin county, Georgia, for
the purpose of getting it settled by English
operators and manufacturers. They are sit-
uated in a fine cotton region, supplied with
water power and timber. The construction
of a railroad to the principal town is designed.

Agriculture.—Perhaps no county in
Maryland has made more steady progress in
the improvement of its agriculture than
Montgomery. The Rockville Journal says
that within five miles of that town the in-
stances are numerous where fine fields of
wheat, corn and oats are now growing, which
three years ago were in commons and cedars.
The following case is said to be but one
of many like it:

"There is a farm of several hundred acres
near this place, on which the owner, some
years ago, with difficulty supported a small
family; he sold out and removed to the
West to seek more fertile lands. The present
owner, it is thought, will cut from this
place the coming harvest, at least one thou-
sand bushels of wheat. His corn and oats
also promise a very fine yield, with a pretty
prospect of a very large crop of grass and
other products."

Within a specified district where, four
years ago, not one thousand bushels of wheat
were raised, the product this year will be
ten thousand bushels. Gumbo and other
fertilizers are used with judicious liberality.

Destruction of the Wheat Crops.—The
Hon. (Mr.) Republican says that a
species of rice-bird has appeared in that sec-
tion, which has proved so fatal to the wheat
that the farmers despair of raising any
at all. They appeal to drowns, and settle
in the wheat fields in such abundance as to
destroy whole acres of the grain in a few
hours.

A Wealthy Thief.—The Cleveland Herald
states that Mr. H. N. Ward, of that city,
a man of wealth and previous good stand-
ing, has been proved to have committed the
crime of stealing a great quantity of wheat
from a barn was found full of stolen goods.

In Accord, Davidson, — Ex-Governor
Tazewell, of Virginia, has written a letter
in which he takes ground distinctly for dis-
union, believing that the interests be-
longing to the South are best promoted by
separation from the North.

Mutilated Bank Notes.
The notes of a number of banks have recently been cut by an ingenious process so as to make eleven notes out of one. In the case of the notes thus manufactured, there is wanting a section cut from top to bottom of the note, about one-third of an inch wide, the parts of the different notes being brought together and nicely pasted with thin paper on the back. Each of the other two notes is made by cutting off the right or left engraved end of two sound notes, giving the edge a tear, so as to give one end a ragged appearance, as if it was an accidental injury. Some of the banks, to protect themselves against this fraud, refuse entirely to pay mutilated notes, others regard it more equitable to pay according to quarters, and pay such bills less the proportion cut out or torn off. Five and tens thus dissected, are in circulation about here of the Middletown, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Chambersburg, Gettysburg and Waynesburg banks. As this manufacture of paper will, unless checked, become quite extensive, it would be well for all persons to refuse to receive such notes, and thus the game will be "blotted" on the ingenious rogues. —Harrisburg Union.

Late and Interesting from Havana.
Arrival of the Saragoe.—The U. S. gunboat frigate Saragoe arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday morning, direct from Havana, having left on the morning of the 6th inst. —The Norfolk Daily Dispatch says that Capt. Patten, her commander, received the assurance of the Spanish authorities that the prisoners captured during the late invasion should not be dealt with until advices were received from this Government. The report in circulation that the services of the Saragoe had been placed at the disposal of the authorities of the island of Cuba is incorrect. The report that the American Consul at Havana had been imprisoned is unfounded. —
The prisoners of the late Cuban expedition were treated with great kindness at Havana. —
The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on Monday, from Havana on the 8th inst. She reports that there are in all sixty-nine persons held as prisoners at Havana, consisting of the volunteers and crews found on board the barques Georgiana, and Sarah Lou. They were undergoing trial before a Marine Court Martial, the American and British consuls being present at the trial, which it was supposed would result in the punishment of the captains of the vessels, and the release of the men. There is no other news of consequence reported.

Re-Arrest of Gen. Lopez.—We learn from the Washington Republic that the U. S. District Attorney at New Orleans acting under instructions from the Department of State, issued by direction of the President, caused Gen. Lopez, commander of the late expedition to Cuba, to be arrested in that city on the 7th inst. for a violation of the act of Congress of the 29th of April, 1818. General L. was taken before the Judge of the U. S. Court for examination.

The National Intelligencer states that the following are the names of the persons who were shot at Matanzas, having been concerned in the invasion of Lopez and his band at Carqueus: George Warner, of Evansville, Indiana; — Kelly, formerly resident of Cincinnati; — McGregor, residence unknown.

Whole Number of Vetoes.—The veto power has been exercised twenty-five times since the formation of the Government.

V.	By	Count
1	James Madison,	2
2	James Monroe,	1
3	Andrew Jackson,	9
4	John Tyler,	4
5	James K. Polk,	8

The whole number of acts passed and approved since the origin of the Government, is about seven thousand, which will make about two hundred and eighty acts to one veto.

Icebergs in the Atlantic.—Intelligence has been received at London, from Newfoundland, of an enormous field of ice, upwards of one hundred and fifty miles in length, floating in the Atlantic, along the parallel of latitude 46°. Several vessels were beset, and it is strongly feared that, as the ice lies in the direct track of vessels crossing the Atlantic, some serious disaster will be caused. This early drifting of ice from the polar seas is considered extremely favorable to the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

The new and magnificent steamship Atlantic arrived on the 9th, at New York, from Liverpool, having performed its first return voyage, in the teeth of head winds and the most unfavorable weather, in eleven days and two hours, the shortest passage on record. She made a run in the first 24 hours of 363 miles, and the rest of the passage, with a head sea, she made 2714 miles a day.

Small Pox.—The small pox was raging to such an extent in Columbus, Ohio, that it is most probable the State Convention to amend the Constitution, now in session there, will adjourn to some other place.

A colored female at Baltimore, named Emily Jones, was provoked at some language used by her nephew, a colored boy 10 years of age, on Tuesday evening, and turning to the dresser, seized a large carving knife, and made a lunge at him. The point entered his right groin, and severing the femoral artery, caused him to bleed to death in a few minutes. They were very respectable colored people.

On Tuesday afternoon last, a steam boiler in the Shuff manufacturing of Cooper and Walters, Philadelphia, exploded, and caused the almost entire destruction of the building, which was thrown down, a mass of ruins, into the boiler upon the machinery, crushing and breaking nearly every thing in its fall. Eight persons were at work in the building at the time. Three of them were dreadfully burned and scalded, and were considered beyond the hope of recovery. The others escaped with trifling injuries.

The Whigs of Allegheny county have nominated THOMAS M. HAY, Esq., for Congress. Hon. HARMER DENNY has also been nominated to fill the unexpired term.

The Nicaragua Treaty.—It gives us pleasure to state to our readers, says the National Intelligencer, that authentic information has reached this Government of the full approval by the British Government of the Treaty happily concluded in this city between Mr. Secretary Clayton and Sir Henry Bulwer, for the adjustment of all points of the Nicaragua question, as between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain.

This Treaty, as our readers generally know, was approved by the Senate of the United States several weeks ago. The ratification of it by the British Government may be expected here by one of the earliest steamers; and, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the respective Governments, it will doubtless be immediately officially proclaimed.

War with Portugal.—A well informed Washington correspondent writes as follows:

Mr. Clay, our Charge des Affaires at Lisbon, is looked for in this country before a great while. So soon as he arrives, the President will transmit a special message to Congress, upon the subject of our present relations with the Portuguese Dominions, that will smelt considerably strong of gunpowder. All difficulties that exist, grow out of the continued refusal of the Portuguese Government to pay the indemnities to American citizens, without pretending to give an excuse, for such injustice. Things have been brought now to such a crisis, that there is no alternative but payment, or war.

The Capitol.—The Committee on public buildings in Congress have reported in favor of enlarging the Capitol, under the supervision of the joint Committee of both Houses. This has been rendered absolutely necessary by the increase of the number of Senators and members of the House. Instead of thirty Senators we have now, or hope soon to have, sixty-two; and a few more than that in a short time. Taking in New Mexico, this is a great country.

South Carolina Senator.—We learn from the Charleston Courier that Governor Seabrook of South Carolina, has appointed the Hon. Robert W. Barnwell Senator to Congress from that State, in place of Mr. Elmore, deceased. Mr. Barnwell is now at Nashville, in attendance upon the Southern Convention.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention.—The Ohio Constitutional Convention has decided in favor of biennial sessions, of making the electoral term of the Representatives term, two instead of four years, and of placing the eligibility of Senators and Representatives as regards age upon the same footing—the age of twenty-five being adopted.

Fire at Pittsburg.—A destructive fire occurred at Pittsburg on Sunday week, by which property to the amount of \$100,000 was destroyed, on which there was only a small amount of insurance. Among the buildings destroyed, was the second Presbyterian Church. The loss is particularly severe upon numerous mechanics, some of whom were thus suddenly deprived of nearly all their worldly possessions.

Foreign Iron.—The New York Express says: "We saw to-day a list of 44 vessels, most of them American, which had brought British Iron to one of our American railroad companies, within the space of about forty days. The iron was not without, the exclusive cargo, but the amount showed that we were importing immense quantities of the manufactured article from abroad; and perhaps at no period of time has there been more railroad iron imported than during the past few months. The bar iron manufactured by rolling, imported for the year ending June 30, 1849, was valued at \$8,066,065, besides pig iron to the value of \$1,405,913, and about two millions in miscellaneous articles."

Grain and Calico.—It is stated on the most reliable authority, that the entire exports of breadstuffs from the United States to England in 1849, will not be sufficient to pay for over one-half the Calicos imported from that country during the same period. In the year 1840 we imported from Great Britain alone over 12,000,000 dollars worth of Calico! Meantime, the heaviest calico manufacturers in the United States have failed.

Death in the Pulpit.—Rev. Wm. D. Allen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died suddenly on Sunday, the 2d instant, at Woods Church, in Chesterfield county, Va. He conducted the early part of the exercises of worship, concluded his sermon, and commenced the "last prayer;" (as it is termed,) but had only uttered one or two sentences, when he fell backwards in the pulpit and instantly ceased to breathe. It is said that he had ruptured a blood vessel. Mr. Allen was an unmarried man.

For Mr. Appleton.—of Boston, contributed \$5,000 towards the completion of the Episcopal Church recently constructed at Shanghai, China. He has lately bestowed \$10,000 more on a Boston paper, upon the needy descendants of a holy friend.

His benevolent goodness never ends
To some he gives, to others lends
And of whatever charity impacts,
He saves his practice as a saint.

A Curious Relic.—A Mr. Thompson, who is a compositor in the Courier office in this city, has in his possession a very interesting historical relic—a small embroidered cambric pocket handkerchief, which was used by Charles I. upon the scaffold, and which is stained with his blood. It came originally from John Fenwick, who was Major of cavalry in Cromwell's army, and in that capacity was required to be present at the execution of the unhappy monarch. The relic passed from his family to that of Jacob Leitch, whose wife emigrated to New Jersey near the close of the 17th century, and was connected with the Fenwick family. She gave it to her daughters, who kept it with the greatest care, and at their death it passed into another branch of the family, and has finally come into the possession of Mr. Thompson. Its authenticity is so clearly marked and preserved beyond doubt. The handkerchief is of small size, and the figure of the Scottish thistle is embroidered around the edges. Upon one corner is a very small figure of a crown. It is thickly stained with dark spots, some of which are as large as a dollar. The other

A Tariff Movement at Washington.—A special telegraphic despatch from Washington, Tuesday, to the Philadelphia North American, says:

"According to previous arrangement, the friends of a modification of the existing Revenue Laws from several States, held a meeting last evening, for the purpose of consultation. The immediate occasion of this meeting was the declaration made by Mr. Bayly, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, when Sir H. L. Milner's letter was under discussion in the House, that he would interpose no objection to the minority of his Committee bringing in a bill to test the sense of Congress on the important subject of the Tariff. This declaration, coupled with private assurances to the same effect, has led to a determination to prepare a Bill providing for specific duties, which will, in all probability, be submitted within a fortnight, accompanied by a report from Mr. Vinson.

"Should Mr. Bayly change his opinion, and adopt a different course of action from that indicated, the attempt to introduce the bill will be made, notwithstanding; and it may be believed will result in favorable action."

Henry Clay.—Mr. Clay is looking earnestly for the success of the Compromise Bill. It would have been lost long ago, but for his untiring efforts. He is truly an extraordinary man, and appears to be as fresh and vigorous, intellectually, at the present moment, as he was twenty years ago. He holds that he possesses upon the hearts of his countrymen was never stronger, and whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the most advisable policy to be pursued on the question of slavery, no one doubts the purity, the patriotism, the transcendent ability of the gallant and glorious statesman of Kentucky.

—*Inquirer.*

Sail Fatality.—We learn from the Skowhegan Free Press, that Mr. Goodrich, now in California, has written to his father in Bingham, Me., that out of a company of 30 in number who left Fort Independence about a year ago for California, he was the only person who survived the journey, the remaining twenty-nine all having either died of the cholera, exposure, or were killed by the Indians. The company started with ox and horse teams. —*Boston Journal.*

Accident.—The Boston Bee records a shocking accident in that city. A washerwoman undertook to drive a nail through a board partition. Hearing a scream from the other side, she entered the next room, and found that she had driven the nail into the head of a man who had fallen asleep reading the "Robber of the Rhino Valley." The man has since died.

Destructive Storm in Illinois.—The Springfield (Ill.) Journal, of Wednesday, the 5th instant, brings us the following account of a terrific storm which passed over a portion of Illinois:

On Monday afternoon a storm was experienced over this whole region of country, in some places severely and in others lightly. We hear of damage done in Shelbyville, Jacksonville, Rushville and Alton. Its most awful effects were felt some 20 miles northwest of this city. The storm was accompanied with frightful wind, thunder and lightning, and the rain and hail fell in a perfect avalanche. Trees were broken, twisted, and blown down, fences prostrated, and houses unroofed. A stone dwelling was entirely prostrated. Hogs were killed in great numbers, the fruit trees were broken, bruised, the bark on the west side peeled off, and entirely denuded of leaves and fruit. The small grain was entirely cut up, as well as vegetables in gardens. Fowls were killed, and hill cranes, plovers, and prairie chickens were found dead about the prairies. In a word, it seems utterly impossible to describe, truly, the desolation of the scene. Yesterday morning the hail was lying beside the fences in drifts from six to eight inches deep, beside the barns three feet deep, and in a drift in a ravine four feet deep. The streams are now full, and every bridge is carried off or injured, so far as we have learned, in the track of the storm.

At Memphis, Tenn., June 11.

Fatal Affair at Memphis—Man Killed.—On Saturday evening, the case of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank came up before Court, on the part of Dr. J. Fowkes and others, that the assets of the Bank should be placed under their control. The motion was resisted by then, *Coe*, as attorney for a portion of the creditors. The General read a communication previously, signed by Kings and Triggs, to the effect that such resistance on his part would be treated by them as a private and personal matter. The argument was deferred to some other day.

Messrs. Coe and Connell left the court room, and were met by Triggs and his friends, when a personal assault occurred. Pistols were fired, and in the melee, *Coe* shot and killed Triggs. A general fight followed, when *Coe* was attacked by three different parties, and shot in the back. He fell mortally wounded. Others became engaged in the affray, and a man named *Calmes* closed in a contest with Connell, both falling to the ground, evidently seriously injured. The greatest excitement prevailed.

Venerable Person Bird.—Eleven convicts were brought before the Court, at Boston, on Monday, from the State prison, as "second" or "third crimes," and as such, liable to additional punishment, under a penal law of that State. The oldest was Henry Wind, aged 70, who has passed thirty-eight of the last forty years in the State prison, under repeated sentences. His earlier convictions were for burglary and store-breaking, commencing in 1810. His last sentence was for a felonious assault, without intent, &c., upon his sister-in-law, his father's daughter by a second wife. He told the Court, on Monday, that he thought the State had had about enough of his time, but he was now so old, that it did not matter much where he passed the remainder of his days. Six months additional were then awarded to him.

Child Struck by Lightning.—During a lightning storm at Paterson, New Jersey, on Sunday, the gambrel of a house was torn out, a child seven years of age, killed instantly, and another so severely injured that it is probably dead by this time. A woman was also seriously injured.

